Alabama Reporter.

BY CROSS & CRUIKSHANK.] JUSTITIA ET VERITAS. [Five Dollars in Advance.

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ALABAMA REPORTER,
IS
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BY
T. J. CROSS & M. H. CRUIKSHANK
PROPRIETORS.

TERMS:

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ALL JOB WORK—CASH

ECCLESIASTICAL.

FIRST ROUND OF QUARTERLY Meetings for the Talladega District, Montgomery Conference of the M. E. Church South, for the year 1866 viz:

Talladega Dt.,	Jan. 27th & 28th
Fayetteville Cir., at Mardisville,	Feb. 3 & 4
Talladega Cir., at Bethlehem,	" 10 & 11
Hatchett Creek Cir., at Pine Grove	" 13 & 18
Pinckneyville Cir., at Flat Rock,	" 24 & 25
Roanoak Cir.,	March 3 & 4
Arbacooch Cir.,	" 10 & 11
Chulafinnee at Green's Chapel,	" 17 & 18
Lineville Cir., Wesabulga Miss., Blue Mountain Miss. } Lineville,	" 24 & 25

LAW CARDS.

JOHN W. BISHOP.... J. A. WINBOURN

BISHOP & WINBOURN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, &c.
Talladega, Alabama.

We will give special attention to applications for Amnesty.
August 15, 1865.

PAUL BRADFORD..........R. H. ISBELL.

BRADFORD & ISBELL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Talladega, Alabama.

WILL Practice in all the Courts of Talladega and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court.
Office up stairs above Warwick's Jewelry Store. oct9tf.

Albert W. Plowman,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL practice in Talladega and adjoining co...
Special attention given to the collection of Justice C... claims. Office in WATCHTOWER Building.

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--and--
Solicitor in Chancery,
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Office over the Drug Store, North side of square. nov1'65

C. G. SAMUEL. J. LAWRENCE JONES.

SAMUEL & JONES,
Attorneys at Law:
TALLADEGA, ALA.

WILL practice in all the courts of Talladega and adjoining counties, also in the Supreme and District Courts at Montgomery. We have *peculiar facilities* for defending all parties in the District Court—for procuring Special Pardons and collecting all claims against the United States. Office on North side of public Square, three doors from West corner.
nov15 '65

JOHN HENDERSON. THOMAS HENDERSON.

HENDERSON & HENDERSON.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW &c.,
Talladega, Ala.

We will give special attention to applications for Amnesty.
August 17, 1865

LEWIS E. PARSONS.... CHARLES PELHAM.

PARSONS & PELHAM,
Attorneys at Law
—AND—
SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY,
Talladega, Ala.

WILL practice Law in partnership in Talladega, St. Clair, Calhoun, Randolph Chambers; Russell, Tallapoosa, Coosa and Shelby counties.
Also, in the Supreme Court of the State and the United States District Court of Montgomery. jan1'66 tf

J. T. MAY.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.,

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Office upstairs over Haney & Plowman's Grocery-Store.
feb15 1y

THOMAS HAYDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TALLADEGA, ALA.

Office up stairs in Insurance Building.
feb15 1y

M. H. CRUIKSHANK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Talladega, Ala.

Prompt attention given to the Collection of claims and to settlement of Estates in Probate Court.

JOHN G. BELL. W. T. BELL

JOHN G. BELL & BRO.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
WATER SRTEET
SELMA, ALABAMA.
Office in the Building of S. L. Woodson & Son.
June 28, '65—f.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!

10,000 Bushels of corn now in store and for sale at BURR & CO'S.

Cranberries, Citron Figs and Reasons at BURR & CO'S.

Speech of President Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An immense mass meeting was held here yesterday to endorse President Johnson. Grover's theatre was immensely packed and the streets without, where stands for speaking were erected, equally crowded.

The meeting was called to order and a long series of resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the President and favoring the admission of the Southern representatives. Speeches were made by Messrs. Cox, Blair, Hendricks, Green Clay Smith and others, all fully sustaining the President's veto. At the conclusion of the meeting the people proceeded en masse to the White House and presented the resolutions to the President, of whose response we have received the following:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—For I presume I have the right to address you as such—to the committee who have organized and conducted this meeting so far, I have to tender my sincere thanks for the confidence and approbation they have manifested in their personal address to myself and in the resolutions they have adopted. I am free to say to you on this occasion that it is extremely gratifying to me to know that a large portion of my fellow citizens approve and endorse the policy that has been adopted and is intended to restore to the glorious Union the States and their original relations to the Government of the United States. This seems to be a day peculiarly appropriate for such a manifestation—the day that gave birth to him who founded this Government, the Father of his country, who stood at the head of the Government when all these States entered into this Union. This day I say, is peculiarly appropriate to endorse the restoration of the Union of these States founded by the father of his country, Washington, that Washington whose name this city bears, is embodied in the hearts of all who love free government; that Washington who, in the language of his eulogist was first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. No people can claim him. No country can appropriate him. His reputation and life are the common inheritance of all who love free government. I to-day had the pleasure of attending the National Washington Monument Association which is directing its efforts to complete the monument erected to his memory. I was glad to meet them, and so far as I could, to give my humble influence. A monument is being erected to him within a stone's throw of the spot from which I address you. Let it be completed. Let the pledge which all these State associations and corporations have placed in that monument of their faith and love for the Union be preserved. Let it be completed. And in this connection let me refer to the motto upon the stone sent from my own State, God bless her! A State which has struggled for the preservation of the Union in the field and in the councils of the nation. A motto is inscribed on that stone. I stand by that sentiment and she is willing to stand by it. It was the sentiment enunciated by the immortal and real Jackson: "The Federal Union; it must be preserved."

Mr. Johnson then referred briefly to the conduct of Gen. Jackson in 1833, denounced as traitors those who attempted to destroy our country and reiterated his determination to stand by the country and the constitution. He thought in considering the question of reconstruction we should not deal with a whole people in a spirit of revenge. The South had acknowledged its allegiance to the Government, and he was ready to open the door of the Union and restore them to their former relations with the government. He said there is none who has labored harder than I have to have the conspicuous, principal and intelligent traitors brought to justice; to have the law vindicated and the great fact vindicated that treason is a crime which contemplates intelligence, and traitors are to be punished. Should whole States, communities and people be made to submit to and bear the penalty of death? Let them become loyal and willing supporters and defenders of our glorious stripes. Let the leaders, the conscious, intelligent traitors suffer the penalty of the law.—But for the great mass who have been forced into the rebellion, and misled by their leaders, I say leniency, kindness, trust and confidence. The rebellion is put down by the strong arm of the Government, but we are scarcely out of one rebellion before we are almost in the midst of another. There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the Government in the hands of a few and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with separation. Sometimes revolutions that are most disastrous to the people are effected without spilling blood. The substance of our Government may be taken away, leaving only the formidable shadow. We find that, in fact, nearly all the powers of the Government are assumed, without even consulting the legislative or executive department of the Government by the resolution reported by a committee upon whom all the legislative power of the Government has been conferred.—The principle in the Constitution which authorizes and empowers each branch of the legislative departments to be judges of the election and qualifications of its own members, has been virtually taken away from these departments and conferred upon a committee who must report before they act under the Constitution, and allow members duly elected to take their seats. By this rule they assume that there must be laws passed and that there must a recognition in respect to States in the Union with all its prohibited relations restored, before the respective powers of Congress under the Constitution, shall judge of the election and qualifications of its own members.

You have been struggling four years to put down the rebellion, you denied at the beginning that any State had a right to go out of the Union and it has been settled that a State has neither the right nor the power to go out of the Union, and when you have settled that by the executive and military power of the Government and by the public judgment, you turn around and assume that they are out and shall not come in. I am free to say to you as your executive that I am not prepared to take any such position. I cannot turn around now and give a direct lie to all I profess to have done in the last five years.

I say that when these States comply with the Constitution then they have given sufficient evidence of their loyalty, and that they can be trusted when they yield obedience to the laws. I say extend to them the right hand of fellowship and let peace and union be restored. I have fought traitors and treason in the South. I opposed Davis, Toombs, Slidell and a long list of others whose names I need not repeat and now when I turn around at the other end of the line, I find men, I care not by what name you call them [a voice, call them traitors] who still stand opposed to the restoration of the union of these States, and I am free to say to you that I am still for the preservation of this compact; I am still for the restoration of this Union; I am still in favor of this great Government of our living and following out its destiny. [A voice—give us the names, a gentleman calls for their names]. Well, suppose I should give them. [A voice—we know the]. I look upon them, I repeat it as President or citizen, as much opposed to the fundamental principles of his Government, and believe they are as much laboring to prevent or destroy them as the men who fought against us. [A voice—What are the names?] I say Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. [Tremendous applause,] I say Chas. Sumner. [Great applause.] I say Wendell Phillips and others of the same stripe, all amongst them—[A voice—Give it to Forney.—Some gentleman in the crowd—Give it to Forney.] I have only to say I do not waste my ammunition on dead ducks.—[Laughter and applause.] I stand for my country. I stand for the Constitution, where I placed my feet from my entrance into public life. They may traduce me. They may slander me. They may vituperate. But let me say to you that it has no effect upon me. [Cheers.] Let me say in addition, that I do not intend to be bullied by enemies. [Applause, and the cry the people will sustain you.] I know, my countrymen, that it has been insinuated and not only insinuated but said directly, and the intimation has been given in high places, that if such a usurpation of power had been exercised two hundred years ago in a particular region, it would have cost a certain individual his head. What usurpation has Andrew Johnson been guilty of?—None, none!—The only usurpation of which I have been guilty was between the people and the encroachment of power, and because I dared to say in conversation with a fellow citizen and a Senator that I thought amendments to the Constitution ought not to be too frequently made; that it would lose all its dignity, and that the old instrument would be lost sight of in a short time. Because I happened to say if it was amended, such and such amendments should be adopted, it was a usurpation of power at a certain time. In connection with this subject it was maintained by the same gent that we were in the midst of an earthquake, and that he trembled and could not yield. [Laughter.]—Yes, there is an earthquake coming—there is a ground swell coming of popular judgment and indignation. [A voice—"That's true."] The American people will speak by their interests, and they will know who are their friends and who their foes. What position have I held under this Government, beginning with an alderman and running through all branches of the legislature? (A voice—from a tailor up.) Some gent, says I have been a tailor. (Tremendous applause)—Now that did not discomfit me in the least, for when I used to be a tailor I had the reputation of being a good one and making close fits. (Great applause.)—Always punctual with my customers and always did good work. (A voice, No patchwork.) No I do not want any patch work, I want a whole suit. I will pass by this little matter my friends, some may say you are President and you must not talk about such things. When principles are involved, my countrymen, when the existence of my country is imperiled I will not as I have on former occasions, and speak what I think. I was saying that I had held nearly all positions from Alderman, through both branches of Congress, to that which I now occupy, and who is there that will say that Andrew Johnson ever made a pledge that he did not redeem, or made a promise he did not fulfill? Who will say that he has ever acted otherwise than in fidelity to the great mass of the people? They may talk about beheading and usurpation, but when I am beheaded I want the American people to witness it. I don't want inuendoes by inuendoes and remarks in high places to see the man who has assassination brooding in his bosom and claim the Presidential obstacle must be gotton out of the way. I make use of a very strong expression when I say that I have no doubt the intention was to invite assassination and get out of the way the obstacle from place and power, either by assassination or not. There are individuals in the Government, I doubt not, who want to destroy our Constitution and change the character of the Government. Are they not satisfied with the blood that has been shed? Does not the murder of Mr. Lincoln appease the vengeance and wrath of the opponents of the Government? Do they still want more blood? Have they not hand and courage enough to obtain their objects otherwise than by the hand of the assassin. No, no, I am not afraid of assassins attacking me. When a brave and courageous man would attack another, I only dread him when he would go in disguise and the footsteps noiseless. If it is blood they want, let them have courage to strike like men. I know they are willing to wound but they are afraid to strike. [Applause.] If my blood is to be shed because I vindicate the Union and the preservation of this Government in its original purity and chastity, let it be shed; let an altar to the Union be erected, and then, if necessary, take me and lay me on it, and the blood that now warms and animates my existence, shall be poured out, a fit libation of the union of these States. [Applause.] But let the oponents of this Government remember that when it is poured out, the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, this Union will grow—it will continue to increase in strength and power though it may be scented and cleansed with blood. I have talked longer than I intended. I thank you for the honor you have done me, but so far as this Government is concerned, let me say one other word in deference to the amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

When I reached Washington for the purpose of being inaugurated as Vice President of the United States, I had a conversation with Mr. Lincoln. We were talking about the condition of affairs in reference to matters in my own State. I said they had called a convention and had amended our constitution by abolishing slavery in the State, a State not embraced in his proclamation. All this met his approbation, and gave him encouragement, and in talking upon the amendment to the Constitution, he said when the amendment to the Constitution is adopted by three fourths of the States we shall have all or pretty much all I am in favor of amending the Constitution. If there was one other adopted said. Said I, what is that, Mr. President? Said he, I have labored to preserve this Union; I have toiled for years, I have been subjected to calumny and misrepresentation, yet my desire has been to preserve the Union of these States intact under the Constitution, as they were before. But, said I, Mr. President, to what amendment do you refer? He said he thought there should be an amendment to the Constitution which would compel all the States to send their Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States. Yes, compel them. The idea was in his mind, that it was a part of the doctrine of secession to break up the Government by the States withdrawing their Senators and Representatives from Congress, and therefore desired a constitutional amendment to compel them to be sent. How now does the matter stand in the Constitution of the country? Even that portion which provides for the amendment to the organic law says that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its representation in Congress. Now what do we find? The position taken that the States shall not be represented; that we may impose taxes; that we may send our tax gatherers to every region and portion of the State; that the people are to be oppressed with taxes; but when they come here to participate in the legislation of the country, they are met at the door and told—you must pay your taxes—you must bear the burden of the Government, but you must not participate in the legislation of the country which is to affect you for all time. Is this just? Is it right? No, no. Then I say let us admit into the councils of the nation, those who are unmistakably and unequivocally loyal. Those men who acknowledge their allegiance to the Government, and swear to support the Constitution. It is all embraced in that. The amplification of an oath makes no difference if a man is not loyal, but you may adopt whatever test oath you please as to their loyalty. When the rebellion was going on the Constitution was rolled up as a piece of parchment. It it was vitiated in some particulars to save the Government there may have been some excuse to justify it, but now that peace is come, war is over, and we want a written constitution; and I say the time has come to take the Constitution down, to unrol and read it, and understand its provisions. I came here to vindicate the Constitution and to save it, for it does seem to me that encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, so far as I can, to resist the encroachments upon the Constitution and Government, I care not from what quarter they come. You who are engaged in this work of breaking up the government, by amendment to the Constitution, I tell you the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart, and all the powers combined, I care not of what character, cannot destroy that great instrument, the charter of freedom. They may fail to succeed for the time, but their attempts will be futile. They may think now that it can be done by concurrent resolution, but, when it is submitted to the popular judgement and popular will, they might as well undertake to introduce a resolution to repeal the laws of gravity as to keep this Union from being restored. It is just about as feasible to resist the great law of gravitation which binds all to a common centre as that great law which will bring back these states to their regular relations with the Union. I have detained you longer than I intended. (A voice go on.) We are in a great struggle and I am your instrument. Who is there that I have not toiled and labored for, who is the man or woman either in public or private life who has not always received my attention or my time in proportion? Assts egotism, they say that man Johnson is a lucky man, that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes good luck, it is doing right and being for the people, that is what constitutes good luck. Somehow or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal was ever placed in, but so far, I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me. What principles have I violated? What sentiments have I swerved from? Can they put their finger on it? Have you heard them point out my discrepancy? Have you heard them quote my predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or in contradiction to anything that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now, was pursued under his administration and was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence saw fit to summon him. I trust, to a better world than this. Is there one principle adopted by him in reference to this restoration that I have departed from? None. The war is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor also I have tried to do my duty. I know that some are envious and jealous, and speak of the White House as having attractions for the President. Let me say to you, the charm of the White House has as little influence upon me as any individual in the country, and much less upon me than upon those who are talking about that influence. The difference between the little that suffices for my stomach and back—and more than enough—has no charms for me. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country, to my children and to the inner man is all the reward I ask. (Great applause.) In conclusion I invite this vast concourse here to-day, this sea of upturned faces, to come with me or I will go with you and stand around the constitution of our country. We are invited to aid, sustain, and maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the constitution of our fathers, though the Heavens fall, though fanatics should rage, though taunts and sneers may come, though abuse and vituperation may be poured out in the most violent fumes. I mean to be found standing by the Constitution as the chief ark of our safety and the palladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as a mariner clings to the last plank when the might of the tempest closes around him. Let us go our way forgetting the past and looking to the future resolve to endeavor to restore our Government to its pristine purity, trusting to Him who is on high but who controls all here below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we shall have peace not only with all the nations of the earth, but peace and good will among all portions of the people of the United States. When your country is gone and you are about that place look out and you will find that humble individual who now stands before you weeping over its final dissolution.

☞ The Nashville Banner learns that the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens will proceed to Washington in a few days. He has not received a pardon as yet, but a petition from some of the most conspicuous members of the Republican party has gone up to the President, urging the issuance of his letters of amnesty. Gov. Herschel V. Johnson, his colleague, it will be remembered, was pardoned six months ago, at the instance of the widow of Stephen A. Douglass.

☞ Fears are expressed that Chinese labor will run out the white laborers in California. Several railroad companies have discharged their white laborers and are employing these people, who work very cheap. There are now 60,000, and they are pouring into the country in great numbers.

☞ The issue of national currency for the week ending February the 17th, amounted to $255,090,000.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, Harrisburg, Feb. 9, 1866.

To the Democracy of Pennsylvania:

The events of the last political canvass are yet fresh in your minds.

You announced your unequivocal endorsement of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of negro suffrage.

Your opponents affirmed their support of the President, and evaded the issue upon the question of suffrage.

A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of money secured to them the victory.

The record of the past month strips the mask from the face of the victors.

They treat with derision the declared policy of the President. They have placed the Government of the Constitution in abeyance, and its legislative and executive functions are usurped by a cabal of men, who in obedience to caucus, govern the nation through the forms of directory.

The right of each State to regulate the qualification of its electors is denied; the will of the people of the District of Columbia is overridden, and by an almost unanimous vote. The Republican party in Congress and the State Legislature accord to the negro equal political rights with the white man.

The initial step toward a war of races has been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance.

The tenets of the President upon these points are our cardinal doctrines. In sustaining him we vindicate them.

Organize in every neck and corner of the Commonwealth.

Organize to sustain the President, to maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the supremacy of your race, and to bury in political oblivion the men who have been false to the Union, false to their pledges, false to the instincts of their blood, and true alone to the madness that rules the hour.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 26.—A large meeting of the old Clay-bank party and others met here and endorsed the President's veto message and denounced the denial of representation to eleven States, and resolved that the action of the General Assembly, condemning the veto message, and declaring for negro suffrage, was a gross misrepresentation of public sentiment in Missouri.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 26.—A democratic meeting held here endorsed the President's position, and have called a mass meeting for Tuesday next.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A telegram to Representatives Wilson and Price from Gov. Stone, of Iowa, says that the Legislature of Iowa, by an overwhelming majority, approved the course of their Congressmen in sustaining the Bureau bill and repudiating the President's veto.

President Johnson has received the following telegram:

"KEOKUK, Jan. 24.—An immense mass meeting here, with great enthusiasm, fired 100 guns in honor of your veto message, and your administration was unanimously endorsed."

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Tribune's special says the duties of Collectors along the coast, and especially in Florida, are materially obstructed by blockade runners and their sympathizers.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb 26.—The trial of Major John H. Gee, formerly the Confederate Commandant of Salisbury prison, is progressing before the military commission. There is a large number of witnesses on both sides. Mr. Gee pleads his parole and is anxious for a postponement of his trial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A letter from Gen. Custer, dated Austin, Texas, denies that he has been making secession speeches.

Good authority says the President in a few days will issue a peace proclamation.

Secretary Stanton's resignation is undoubtedly in the hands of the President.

☞ Mrs. Emma Hardinge, better known as "Belle Boyd," who recently gave to the public two volumes of adventures in the Confederate and Federal States in the prisons, and in the camps of both sections, now announces herself as "the celebrated extemporaneous lecturer," in St. James' Hall, London.

The proposition in Congress to legislate for Northern creditors, to secure Southern debts has been declared to be unnecessary, by report of a committee appointed to consider the matter.

ADVERTISING TERMS:

Square of 10 lines or less, 1st insertion $2.00
Each subsequent insertion.......... 1,00
☞ For Announcing Candidates.... 10,00
☞ For Inserting Circulars, &c., of Candidates $1,00 per square.
Obituary notices charged as other advertisements.
☞ Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued in until ordered out, and charged as above.

JOB WORK of every description neatly executed at the shortest notice and on accommodating terms.

☞ Letters to this office, on business, must come post paid to receive attention.
☞ Marriages, $1 in advance.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having bought out the interest of Major Jos Hardie, in the late firm of Jos. Hardie & Co., will settle up all its business, and as successors, continue the Mercantile business at "Isbell's Brick Corner," under the firm name, of

Isbell, Gillespie & CO,

and hope by renewed efforts and close attention to business to merit and continue to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Our Mr. Gillespie leaves to-day for New York to purchase our SPRING GOODS.

THO'S. L. ISBELL,
JAS. GILLESPIE,
R. H. ISBELL.

Talladega, Feb'y. 5, 1866.

A. G. STOREY................J. A. STOREY.

A. G. Storey & J. A. Storey

ARE now opening a general assortment of

GOODS,

at the old stand of
Cunningham & Storey:

Their friends, and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock. Inducements offered to purchasers who wish to buy to sell again.
Talladega, Ala., Nov. 20, 1865.

PRESBYTERIAN FEM. COL. INSTITUTE

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS Institution will commence Monday, February 19th, 1866

Terms per Session of 20 Weeks:

Primary Department..........	$16 00
Intermediate	20 00
Collegiate	25 00
Music on Piano...............	30 00
Vocal Music	5 00
Ancient Languages..........	10 00
Modern "	15 00
Incidentals	2 00

Tuition payable, half in advance, the remainder at the end of Session
feb2.1m A. SPENCER, Principal.

FOR SALE

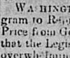
1 Pr. of A No. 1 Mules.
1 Iron-Axle 2 Horse Wagon.
1 " " 4 " "
4 Sett of Wagon Harness.
at W. H. BURR & CO'S.
January 31st, 1866.

STORE FOR RENT IN SELMA and Small Stock Goods for Sale.

THIS is a rare opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the Mercantile Business. It is one one of the best and most desirable locations in the city. Rent very low and a bargain can be had. Apply to

Simon Deuman & Straus,
Broad, Near Water St.,
feb15 Selma, Ala.

J. A. L'HOMMEDIEU,



No. 30 Dauphin St.,
MOBILE,

HAS on hand and is constantly receiving GOLD and SILVER Watches of the most approved make. Diamonds and other rich and fashionable Jewelry of the best quality. Silver ware made of coin—Plated Castors, Waiters—Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Tea & Coffee Urns Spoons, Forks, &c. The Best of Table and Pocket

CUTLERY

Rivited-handles. Fancy articles, &c., &c., &c. Comprising a good assortment of articles in the

WATCH & JEWELRY

Line of business and is ready to fill orders for Hair Work and any other article in the line of business at short notice.
Please call at No. 30 Dauphin street and examine his assortment feb81y

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary upon the last will and testiment of Wil. H. Jones, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, was granted to me by the Probate Court of said county on the 2nd day of January, 1865. All persons having claims either of said Estates, are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred.

WILLIAM F. JONES,
jan30 Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of James R. Jones, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 30th day of Oct., 1865, by the Hon. Wm. H. Thornton, Judge of Probate of Talladega county, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said Estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law or that the same will be barred.

WILEY B. JONES, Adm'r.
jan29'66

Anything you want to Eat or Drink BURR & CO'S.

Mackerel, in kits, half bbls, and bbls Cod fish, Irish Potatoes, Fresh Potatoes, at BURR & CO'S.